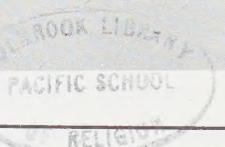




Social Action NEWS LETTER



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June, 1961

DISCIPLES AID 74 REFUGEES: OTHERS AWAIT HOMES

Seventy-four refugees have come into the United States January through April because Disciples have given them assurances, found them housing and work, and welcomed them into their communities. Twenty-one of the families were Dutch-Indonesian; two were Yugoslav; one was Cuban and one German.

Employment has been found for nearly every one of the adults though not all in their own lines. Among those who came were seven mechanics, one machinist, one electro-engineer, an electro-mechanic, two clerks, two steno-typists, an attorney, a farmer, a certified public accountant, a pilot, a wireless operator, a carpenter, an electrician, a bookkeeper, a student and a domestic.

Downey Avenue Christian Church in Indianapolis took the most families—four of these (plus two families last fall). Seven other families came to Indiana, nine to California, three to Ohio and one each to Colorado and New Mexico.

120 Refugees Are Waiting

Many people are still waiting. To date Disciple churches have 120 people registered for resettlement who have not yet received assurances. Of these people 98 are Dutch-Indonesian, three are Hungarian, two are Cuban, three are Polish, twelve are Yugoslavian, one is German and one is Rumanian. Their religious backgrounds are Dutch-Reform, Lutheran, Evangelical, Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

Fifty additional people have received assurances from Disciple churches and are waiting to come into the United States. Most of these people are Dutch-Indonesian who have all their transportation paid

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Ralph, there ought to be SOMETHING I could do to help straighten out the world — after I get through with the church bazaar, of course!"

USED BY PERMISSION—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE
ASSN., CLEVELAND, OHIO

to final place of resettlement, have a three months' health and accident policy which is renewable with a company in Michigan, and a little money with which to begin their new lives.

Europeans, Cubans on List

In addition to the Dutch Indonesians are the other European refugees who are people who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain. They are mostly of the Orthodox faith—single men who have had to flee their country for various reasons. Many hope that their families may soon join them. These people will need help with their transportation from New York to place of resettlement and will have nothing at all on which to begin their new lives in the United States.

The third group includes the Cuban refugees who are already in the United States in Miami. Their transportation is paid to their destination, but they have no cash. All need help in finding housing and work. Names and backgrounds are available on request.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

CHURCH YOUTH TAKE PART IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The International Christian Youth Exchange, a teen-age program for Christian young people to live abroad for one school year, has approved and assigned the following Disciples high school youth to overseas homes for 1961-1962:

Michael Atkins, Warren, Ohio, to live in the home of M. H. K. van der Graaf, Eindhoven, Holland; Bill Gallant, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, to the Tage G. Abramsson family, Skovde, Sweden; Joel Halterman, Coggon, Iowa, to Dr. Hans G. Dausend, Hallenberg, Germany; Janice Peavey, Wichita, Kansas, to Dr. Frederick Giffhorn, Wolfenbuttel, Germany; Jacqueline Pfeil, Playa Del Ray, California, to Agnar Edfors family, Jonkoping, Sweden.

Four Families in Direct Exchange

Host families who will participate in a direct two-way exchange are:

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Atkins, Howland Community Church, Warren, Ohio, will be hosts to Marieke van der Graaf from Eindhoven, Holland, while Michael Atkins will go to live in the home of M.H.K. van der Graaf in Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Halterman, First Christian Church, Coggon, Iowa, will be hosts to Hartlieb Dausend from Hallenberg, Germany, and Joel Halterman will live in the Dr. Hans Dausend home.

(Continued on page 7)

We Goofed!

Inadvertently, the credit line for the cartoon by Lichy used in the May Newsletter was omitted. Our thanks—belatedly—to the Sun-Times News Syndicate, Chicago, which granted permission to print!

CUBA AND THE FOREIGN POLICY CRISIS

Commander Alan Shepard's flight into space provided a timely respite from foreign policy woes. After Cuba most Americans were ready to take a little time out for cheering. This was certainly understandable and perhaps necessary after the most serious U.S. embarrassment since the U-2 incident.

President Kennedy gallantly took "full responsibility" for the Cuban affair just as President Eisenhower did for the U-2 incident. This was in the best of tradition. As Harry Truman used to say about the Presidential office, "the buck stops here." The President is expected to take the responsibility for failure and get the credit for success.

"Failure is An Orphan"

But perhaps another Kennedy comment is more revealing. In a post-Cuban speech the President quoted the adage: "success has a hundred parents; failure is an orphan." After the first few days of national unity statements following the Cuban experience, it became quite clear that the parents of this orphan would not remain unpublicized for long. Senators filled the Congressional Record and newspapermen their columns with a brutally fascinating analysis. "Who done it" was not left to imagination. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) came out of the welter of investigations somewhat bruised and bowed after it was revealed that they apparently organized, directed and financed the ill-fated invasion. CIA reportedly even

issued the press releases for the Cuban rebels. The Pentagon and State Department were secondary "culprits." But the full scale Presidential and Congressional investigations are being aimed at CIA.

CIA's involvement in Cuba was illuminating in one other respect. The books say and the constitution says the President is the one who makes and administers foreign policy with the help of the Secretary of State and the advice of the Senate. Preliminary and undenied reports following the invasion seem to indicate that CIA, like French Generals, may have a foreign policy of its own. Whether CIA policy actually contradicts State Department or Presidential policy is doubtful. But that this secret intelligence organization is an influential force in determining foreign policy direction seems quite evident, at least this would seem to be the lesson from the Cuban episode.

Blame fixing is probably the easiest chore for Americans in the aftermath of a failure. Discovering the lessons to be learned from this failure may be more difficult. The first and most obvious lesson would seem to be that direct or indirect military intervention is out of date. This is 1961 not 1898. The Marines cannot solve our problems and neither can indirect CIA-organized American front military actions.

Non-Intervention Policy Needed

There are both moral and strategic reasons for a policy of non-intervention. We are committed by treaty (two in fact) not to intervene in the affairs of any other country on the Western Hemisphere. The strategic reason is the one posed by Walter Lippman. There are a half dozen tottering governments in Latin America and more in South East Asia. Can America afford to commit its strength in small wars all over the world while the Soviets depend upon indigenous communists? If we intervene in Cuba, do we also intervene in Venezuela, Nicaragua, etc.? Or is it better policy to develop a non-military policy

in which we export our own American Revolutionary democratic ideals in a way that challenges men in the underdeveloped countries?

American revolutionary ideals are not as out of date in Asia, Africa and Latin America as they are in some circles in the United States. One of these ideals is anti-colonialism. We discovered this was an exportable ideal that brought much goodwill to the U.S. when we recently switched sides and voted with Africans and Asians to condemn Portugal in the Angola affair. Observers at the U.N. report that African and Asian delegates were overjoyed. This was the U.S. returning to the ideals of Washington and Jefferson, a leader they could embrace and follow.

Another exportable American revolutionary ideal is that democracy benefits all the people, not just a privileged few. In our own country we could only be satisfied with an economic system in which the abundance is widely shared. The evolutionary social reforms that make capitalism almost universally accepted and respected in this country need to have their counterparts in the underdeveloped nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Social Reform Essential

President Kennedy has wisely linked social reform with his "alliance for progress" plans for economic development in Latin America. Many Latin countries are clearly oligarchies in which the few benefit and hang onto control by oppression and military power. Underneath the facade of stability in these countries there is revolutionary ferment that cannot be contained by bayonets for long. Communists capitalize on this discontent while we too often have felt obliged in the name of anti-communist "stability" to back these military oligarchies. There is no doubt that this presents an agonizing dilemma for American foreign policy.

But if we have to "intervene" in the affairs of other countries is it not better to do so by talking up social reform as an essential part of our foreign aid rather than by military or para-military operations once disaster threatens?

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

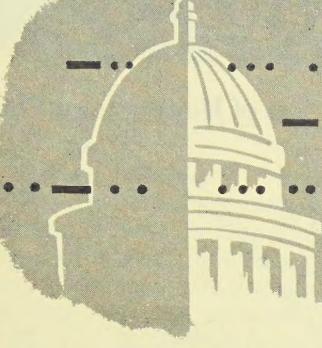
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Editorial Staff: Barton Hunter, Lewis H. Deer, Ruth E. Milner, Robert A. Fangmeier, Thomas J. Griffin, Loisanne Buchanan, Ella L. Williams.

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NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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No. 213

JUNE 1961

CONGRESS WEIGHS EXPANDED FOOD FOR PEACE PLAN

Senate and House Agriculture Committees are now hearing testimony on an omnibus farm bill which includes provisions to extend the law under which surplus agricultural commodities are sent abroad (S. 1643 and H.R. 6400 introduced April 18).

The disposal program established by Public Law 480 in 1954 has been one of the most generous, humanitarian, yet little noticed aspects of American foreign policy. As of December 31, 1960 agreements had been made to sell \$6.9 billion worth of agricultural commodities to other governments for foreign currency. \$612 million worth have been granted for disaster and refugee relief and child feeding. And \$1.5 billion worth have been distributed through voluntary organizations in 92 countries. The government has spent \$705 million in ocean freight to ship the commodities. In addition, \$527 million worth of surpluses have been used in the United States for school children and needy persons.

Proposed amendments to P.L. 480 would:

- extend the authority to make sales for foreign currency and donation for relief for five years, to December 31, 1966;
- authorize up to \$7.5 billion in surpluses for foreign currency sales during this period;
- establish "national food reserves" in the developing countries;
- allow the government to buy food from private stocks for disaster relief and economic aid;

- authorize grants of commodities to promote economic development.

George S. McGovern, the President's new Food for Peace Administrator, has already conferred in Rome with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and explored needs in Latin America.

Raymond Wilson, FCNL Executive Secretary, testified before both the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, May 19 and 24. Among points he stressed:

1. More use of the United Nations and UN organizations, such as FAO, to build up international machinery for coping more adequately with problems of food production and distribution. He commended the President's announcement on April 21 that the United States had offered \$40 million in food commodities toward an initial UN food reserve of \$100 million to be administered by FAO.

2. To remove food from the cold war, permit donations through voluntary agencies and sales to people in Communist controlled countries. With the people in mainland China experiencing a famine, he urged the Government to continue to explore how it might respond to their plight, and how to make maximum use of our God-given agricultural abundance for the well being of people here and around the world, and for the healing of the nations.

(Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for statement.)

"To Ourselves Be True"

"Can our Western society survive and flourish if it remains true to its own faith and principles? Or must it abandon them in order to fight fire with fire? . . .

"I think that success for the Cuban adventure was impossible. In a free society like ours a policy is bound to fail which deliberately violates our pledges and our principles, our treaties and our laws. . . . The American conscience is a reality. It will make hesitant and ineffectual, even if it does not prevent, an un-American policy. The ultimate reason why the Cuban affair was incompetent is that it was out character, like a cow that tried to fly or a fish that tried to walk.

"It follows that, in the great struggle with com-

munism, we must find our strength by developing and applying our own principles, not in abandoning them. . . .

"We cannot compete with communism in Asia, Africa or Latin America if we go on doing what we have done so often and so widely—which is to place the weak countries in a dilemma where they must stand still with us and our client rulers, or start moving with the Communists. This dilemma cannot be dissolved unless it is our central and persistent and unswerving policy to offer these unhappy countries a third option, which is economic development and social improvement without the totalitarian discipline of communism."

—Walter Lippmann, *Washington Post*, May 9, 1961.

NEW CHINA RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

On January 26, Senator Norris Cotton, N.H., introduced S. Res. 67, opposing diplomatic recognition of Communist China and the seating of its representatives in the UN. This met with opposition from key Democrats who felt that the Resolution was too negative and that the new Administration should have an opportunity to review China policy.

After behind-the-scenes conferences of the Majority and Minority leadership, Senator Cotton on May 3 asked that his Resolution be indefinitely postponed. Senator Dirksen then introduced a longer concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) reaffirming support of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and listing seven reasons for continued opposition to diplomatic recognition and the seating of the Peking Government in the UN. Eighteen Senators co-sponsored the resolution. In the House 59 members have introduced similar resolutions.

Action on S. Con. Res. 22 which is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is being deferred until the Administration's position is clarified.

► Letters on U. S. China policy should be addressed to the White House and State Department, as well as to members of both houses of Congress.

CONFERENCE ON LAOS MEETS

The 14-nation conference on Laos, called for May 12 in Geneva, was delayed four days by the dispute over Lao representation. Russia held that the three factions—the Western-backed Boun Oum regime, the neutralists under Souvanna Phouma, and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao—should be seated on a basis of equality. U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk opposed equal representation for Pathet Lao, but finally yielded. Then the Boun Oum government decided to boycott the conference.

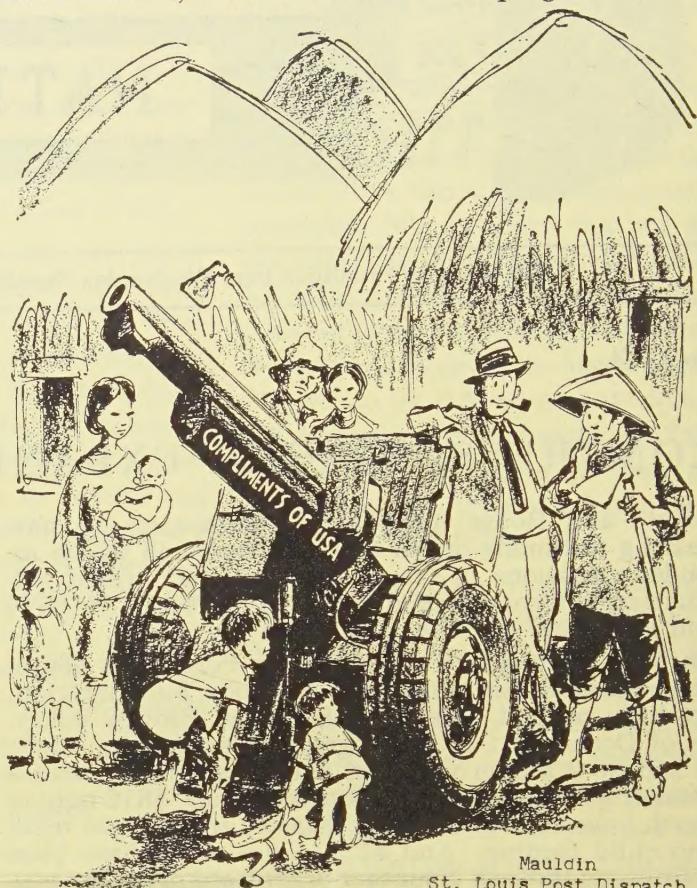
The dispute over representation foreshadows a major problem, namely, the make-up of a new government for Laos, acceptable to all parties. This problem may be simplified by discussions about a coalition government which are going on simultaneously among the three factions.

Another major issue to be resolved is the composition, authority and scope of the Control Commission. Russia has recommended what amounts to a built-in veto. There are also proposals to enlarge the Commission.

The main questions, therefore, confronting the conference are: 1) Can a neutral government be set up that will not ultimately go Communist? 2) Will the Control Commission be enabled to protect its neutrality? Other problems to which a solution must be found are: achieving an effective cease-fire, withdrawal of military missions and military aid, deciding how economic assistance to Laos is to be handled, and determining the relations of Laos to neighboring states and the dominant powers in the East-West conflict.

At this meeting, United States, Communist Chinese and Russian negotiators are sitting around the same conference table.

"It's Beautiful, but We Were Sort of Hoping for a Plow"



CUBAN CONTROVERSY COOLS SLIGHTLY

Speculation about U.S. military intervention in Cuba has lessened since Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 1 that the United States had "no plans to proceed in any way in armed intervention in Cuba." Talk of a total blockade of Cuba has also abated somewhat. But the State Department on April 28 flatly turned down a Cuban offer to negotiate and reopen diplomatic relations, saying "Trade and economic matters may be subject to negotiations, but Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable." CIA officials are reported to have said the United States spent nearly \$45 million on the unsuccessful invasion.

The House on May 17 voted 404-2 to support collective sanctions by the Organization of American States against Cuba (H. Con. Res. 226). Frank Kowalski, Conn., and Clare E. Hoffman, Mich., voted "No". In an April 27 statement in the *Congressional Record*, Rep. Kowalski, a former Army colonel, supported negotiations with the Castro Government.

After Eleanor Roosevelt, Milton Eisenhower and Walter Reuther had organized a private committee to raise funds to release more than 1200 Cuban prisoners for 500 bulldozers, Rep. Kowalski and Robert Kastenmeier, Wisc., introduced H. Res. 314 and 315, urging that the U.S. Government help share the responsibility by offering non-military assistance to the Cuban people, including milk for children or school lunch programs. (See *Congressional Record*, May 22.)

PROGRESS REPORT ON BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Sea Treaty Approved. The Senate on May 16 approved 92-0 a treaty to prevent pollution of the sea by oil. This treaty was not approved last year because it did not contain the "self-judging" Connally reservation. The reservation was not included in the treaty as approved this year. It was termed "entirely unnecessary" since the treaty applies to the high seas, not to matters within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States.

\$600 Million for Latin American Progress. Both the House and Senate have now approved the full \$600 million requested by President Kennedy: \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for Chilean earthquake reconstruction.

Aid to Communist Controlled Nations. The Senate voted 43-36 on May 11 to give the President greater power to provide financial and economic aid to Eastern European countries (S. 1215). Sen. George D. Aiken, Vt., one of the bill's sponsors, argued that "you can't starve people into democracy." As a Senator, President Kennedy had sponsored a similar amendment to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act). An amendment by Sen. Jack Miller, Iowa, to deny the benefits of the bill to Communist controlled countries in arrears on their UN assessments was defeated 54-28. The bill now goes to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Polaris Submarines to NATO. At Oslo, May 9, Secretary of State Dean Rusk pledged at least five Polaris nuclear missile submarines to U. S. naval forces assigned to NATO. The firing of the 16 nuclear-tipped missiles in each submarine would remain under American control. The Kennedy Administration did not suggest another part of the Eisenhower Administration's proposal of last December to sell 100 Polaris nuclear missiles to NATO for its own use. Such a transfer would require Congressional approval.

Reserve Duty Requirement Extended. The House on May 9 voted to require all men in the six months military training program to serve 7½ years in the Ready Reserve, which requires weekly meetings and summer duty. Under existing law, if a person enlists in the program after age 18½ he has only a 5½ year reserve duty obligation (H.R. 5490).

Mexican Migrant Law Extended. On May 11 the House voted 231-157 to extend the Mexican farm labor program without change for two years to December 31, 1963. Opponents charged that the extension would depress wages and working conditions for American farm workers. The Administration had supported changes in the law but these were opposed by most farmers' organizations and not adopted by the House. The bill is now before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Loyalty Oath Debated. On May 12-13 the Education Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee heard testimony on extending and amending the National Defense Education Act. Among the issues: whether to repeal the disclaimer of subversive activities required of students receiving college loans, as President Kennedy had recommended. Supporting

repeal were the American Association of University Professors, the National Students Association, the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Veterans Committee. Opposed were the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Censorship Move Advances. On May 17 President Kennedy discontinued the program of intercepting Communist publications from abroad as having no intelligence value and as part of an effort to improve cultural exchanges with Communist countries. Three days later Rep. Francis E. Walter introduced H.R. 5751 which would reverse the decision of the President and the National Security Council and would, in addition, create a Comptroller of Foreign Propaganda. Without hearings and without obtaining the views of the Executive Departments involved, the bill was reported favorably by the Un-American Activities Committee and is now on the House Consent Calendar. A similar bill passed the House last year but died in the Senate.

Key "Rioter" Found Not Guilty. The film, *Operation Abolition*, and J. Edgar Hoover's report on the riots at the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in San Francisco last May, state that a student touched off the riot by grabbing a police officer's night stick and beating him over the head. On May 3 the University of California student charged with this act was found not guilty by a Superior Court jury. He is the last of 64 persons arrested to be freed without a conviction. On May 8, the *New York Times* editorially reiterated its call for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Some Unfinished Business Before Congress

- authorize and appropriate funds for the Mutual Security Program;
- establish a Peace Corps;
- expand disarmament activities in the Executive Branch through creation of a Peace Agency;
- enact a stepped-up Food for Peace Program;
- strengthen the World Court by repealing the "self-judging" clause, which allows the United States rather than the World Court to decide whether the Court has jurisdiction of a case involving the United States (S. Res. 39).
- approve the pending treaty on the law of the sea without including the "self-judging" reservation;
- place the Civil Rights Commission on a permanent basis when its present authority expires September 9, 1961, and approve other civil rights bills;
- repeal the loyalty oath in the National Defense Education Act, and prevent its insertion in the Peace Corps legislation.

P. S. from the Hill

Methodists Increase Washington Activities. More than 1000 Methodist leaders attended the first National Convention on Christian Social Concerns in Washington, April 24-28. The delegates heard government leaders, talked with Members of Congress, visited embassies and discussed world peace, the UN, disarmament, race relations, temperance, civil liberties and other vital issues.

In the keynote address, Bishop F. Gerald Ensley of Iowa said, "In matters social there must be prophetic leadership, effective administration, appropriate legislation. But all these labor in vain unless nurtured by a climate of faith." Asking the question: "Can we have faith that Christ will prevail?" the Bishop said: "The world is so put together that racial snobbery will ultimately be broken; the world is so put together that they that take the sword shall perish by the sword. . . ."

This summer the Methodist Division of Peace and World Order will move its headquarters from Chicago to Washington as part of a consolidation here of Methodist peace, human relations and temperance efforts. Herman Will and Rodney Shaw will have responsibility for this phase of the work. The establishment of the new headquarters of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns in Washington is heartily welcomed by representatives of other denominations working on legislative issues!

Featherbedding in Defense Stockpiles? Among all the evidences of a "hard line" being taken by cold war protagonists, it is "comforting" to read a recent release by the General Services Administration. Two million pounds (1000 tons) of waterfowl feathers and down, now held in the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, have been declared surplus!

Shall We Resume Tests? Stuart Innerst, California Friend, is now in his second year in Washington interviewing Members of Congress. Ten Yearly Meetings are now supporting this "Friend in Washington" program, which was initiated by Pacific Yearly Meeting in 1959. Recently he has been asking: "If we can't get a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests, should the United States resume testing?"

"We'd be foolish not to," said an Ohio Congressman. "We can't afford to lose the scientific knowledge we can get from more tests."

"Yes, I think we may be driven to," replied another. "We have got to draw a line somewhere for our own safety." "This is a thing that the President has to decide," is a frequent comment. Several whom he talked to expressed a reluctant willingness to be patient and make a greater effort to get a treaty.

"There is a strong world opinion against testing; wouldn't we risk bringing this down upon us?" Stuart asked one Congressman. "I don't think we should be swayed by world opinion," was the reply; "we've got to do what we think is vital to the best interests of the country in spite of what the world thinks."

If you think we should be more patient and not resume testing in haste, regardless of the outcome of the Geneva test ban conference, write the President and your representatives in Congress.

The Death Penalty in D. C. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has held hearings on S. 1380, which would put an end to the mandatory death penalty for first degree murder in the District and make it discretionary. On May 24, Stuart Innerst, on behalf of the FCNL and Washington Friends, filed a statement commanding S. 1380 as a "small constructive step in the right direction." But he urged complete abolition of the death penalty.

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Other families who will receive students include: Mr. and Mrs. William S. Duty, Jr., First Christian, Winchester, Kentucky, will be the host family to Erdmuthe Frenkel, Offenbach, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hansen, First Christian, Rensselaer, Indiana, will have in their home Ester Landstrom from Lidkoping, Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas, Community Christian, Canton, Ohio will have in their home Christiane Ziehms from Karlsruhe, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. James Warren, Central Christian, Warren, Ohio, will be hosts to Jens Giffhorn, Wolfenbuttel, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. John Penrod, Central Christian, Wichita, Kansas will receive Barbara Worner, Schwabisch, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Gerrish, Westchester Christian, Los Angeles, California, will receive Elisabeth Edfors, Jonkoping, Sweden; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Edlund, Country Club Christian, Kansas City, Missouri will be hosts to Gunnar Abrahamsson, Skovde, Sweden; Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Cobb, University Christian, Des Moines, Iowa will have in their home Hartwig Gruber from Ebingen, Germany.

Disciples in Community Projects

In addition there are two community projects in which the Christian Church is acting as the sponsoring body. One is in Danville, Indiana, where the host family will be Mr. and Mrs. Rome Osborn of the Society of Friends. The student coming to this home and community is Hendrik Aersten from Amsterdam, Holland.

The second project involves the UCYMS in Topeka, Kansas with the First Christian Church as the official sponsoring body. The host family is Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Smelser who will have in their home Kettil Skarby from Uppsala, Sweden.

July is exchange month when all four groups of students are moved, i.e., those in the U.S. go home, new ones come, U.S. students who have been gone for a year come home and the current group of Americans goes abroad. The International Christian Youth Exchange is made up of ten participating denominations. The program for 1961-1962 will involve approximately 200 students.

RUTH E. MILNER

NEW BOOKS ON CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT TENSIONS

The post presidential election analyses now being published remind us in one way or another of the Protestant-Catholic tensions within the U.S. The debate surrounding the proposed legislation for Federal Aid to public schools is another of the continuing surface clashes between Protestants and Catholics. There are some who believe that the inter-faith tensions will be resolved by the political decisions. There are others who see the political struggle as the surface and least significant part of the tensions that separate Protestants from Catholics.

Being with those who believe that the significant tensions can be lived with constructively, only as we read, study and talk together in inter-faith discussion, the following books are reviewed and commended:

NEW REVISED EDITION OF PRIMER ON ROMAN CATHOLICISM FOR PROTESTANTS BY STANLEY I. STUBER—ASSOCIATION PRESS.

This is the 1960 Revision of Stanley Stuber's very helpful and useful Primer. In five major sections it provides from Roman Catholic sources, the Catholic view about the origin and early history of the church; the authority of the Pope and the place of the laity; Catholic beliefs about the Bible, the Virgin Mary, marriage, the devotional life of the Catholic; Catholic teaching on public issues. In each section, following the Catholic interpretation, the Protestant point of view on the subject of the section is given.

FACING PROTESTANT - ROMAN CATHOLIC TENSIONS, WAYNE E. COWAN, EDITOR — ASSOCIATION PRESS.

This book consists of essays and responses to the essays that first were published in *Christianity and Crisis*. Each essay deals with some aspect of the current "dialogue"—a word that has come to have almost a technical meaning between Protestants and Roman Catholics in America. Many of the writers are well known—John C. Bennett, Gustave Weigel, Paul Blanshard, Robert McAfee Brown,

C. Stanley Lowell, Msgr. Francis Lally.

The chapter titles indicate something of the nature of the "tensions" the writers address themselves to: "A Protestant Looks At American Catholicism"—with response and rejoinder by two others; "American Catholicism Assessed from Within;" "The Missing Dialogue;" "How American Protestantism Looks To a Roman Catholic;" "Roman Catholicism; Unwelcome Misgivings"—with five others responding; "Tensions In The Specific"—six comments.

The book provides an example of the kind of conversations that are now going on—and should be encouraged—between Protestants, of many different points of view and emphasis, and Roman Catholics who also have among them differences of approach and emphasis.

AN AMERICAN DIALOGUE — A PROTESTANT LOOKS AT CATHOLICISM AND A CATHOLIC LOOKS AT PROTESTANTISM, BY ROBERT McAFFEE BROWN and Gustave Weigel, S.J. Published by Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York.

This book is the first of its kind in publishing history! The foreword is by a Jewish theologian, Will Herberg; Part I is by Robert McAfee Brown, Protestant theologian—professor at Union Theological Seminary; Part II is by Roman Catholic theologian Gustave Weigel, S.J., professor at Woodstock College School of Divinity.

The essays the two authors address, ostensibly, to each other, are more important for what they symbolize—inter-faith conversation, than they are as original or even interesting discourses on the faith system each deals with. As a Protestant, I can only hope that Protestant Brown has done a better job of catching the important facets of Catholic faith and practice than Catholic Weigel has done on catching the important facets of Protestantism. The section on "Ground Rules for fruitful dialogue today" is the best statement I have seen on agreements, expectations, and limitations for Catholic-Protestant discussion groups.

LEWIS H. DEER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

CLOTHING NEEDED OVERSEAS; ORGANIZE COLLECTION NOW

Every Disciple church can join in this very important drive to help clothe the many people in The Congo, the Near East, Indonesia, Ghana, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tibet, Korea and Chile. These, and other countries, have issued a call for used clothing and blankets.

Last year Disciple churches contributed 338,103 pounds through Church World Service.

Organizing the Drive

The steps are simple: (1) Appoint a chairman and issue the call for good used clothing of all kinds since clothing is needed by people in the tropics as well as in colder climates. (2) Have your youth group or Christian Women's Fellowship check the clothing when it comes in for rips and missing buttons and for cleanliness. The clothing need not be pressed but it should be wearable as the people to whom it goes do not have any way of repairing torn clothing. (3) Pack the clothing into Church World Service bags or cartons, label them with the name of your church, and see that they get to your nearest Church World Service Center (New Windsor, Maryland; Nappanee, Indiana; 4165 Duncan Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri; or 919 Emerald Avenue, Modesto, California). It may be that the Church World Service truck will be in your area soon. Either check with your local council of churches or write direct to the CWS Center for information. (4) Be sure to send with your contribution of clothing at least eight (8c) cents per pound to help cover the cost of further shipping and handling.

Promotional material such as fliers and posters and tags or labels are available from the department of Christian action and community service on request.

FIRST AID FOR DELINQUENTS

The Department of Christian Action and Community Service of the Central Christian Church, Youngstown, Ohio, took the initial steps to involve its community in a project for delinquents.

Members of the department were inspired to undertake plans for a "Halfway House" by the invitation of a state planning group to communities to submit requests. The Central Church group made use of a study on services to youth in trouble which revealed that the laws are adequate but the Youngstown community had not supplied the proper physical facilities or manpower. Jewish, Catholic as well as Protestant groups worked together to bring into being the half-way house which is for young people who have been apprehended by the law but should not be sent to a penal institution, and also, for boys released from the State Industrial School so they may be prepared for re-entering society.

This church also conducted a forum on practical politics that met each Monday evening for 9 weeks to bring greater understanding of city and county government. Two Republican and two Democratic political leaders answered questions at the concluding session. Albert M. Pennybacker is the minister.

LETTERS ON CUBA, SCHOOLS

If you didn't write a letter to your Congressman about Cuba, Laos, aid for parochial school education, your Congressman probably is not complaining because he heard from thousands of others who did care enough to write.

Here's a sampling of what those who did care enough said to their Congressmen: by nine to one they *favored* using federal tax money to aid parochial schools; of the first two hundred wires and telegrams that reached the White House after the ill-fated Cuban invasion, ninety per cent *favored more* direct military intervention. Does this represent your thinking on these issues? If it does you can sit back and relax, others are doing your work for you. But if you hold different views it would be a good idea to write your Congressman, the President and Secretary of State.

To write members of Congress simply address them: Hon. John Doe, House (or Senate) Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.—Dear Senator Doe or Dear Mr. Doe (for the Representative). The President may be addressed: President John F. Kennedy, The White House, Washington, D.C.; and the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Josh L. Wilson, Jr.
1177 San Pablo Ave.
Berkeley 6, Calif.

FW

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